Amusements.

CADEMY OF MI SIC -6.15 -The Old Ho DALT'S TREATED - 15 A Runaway GHL EDEN MUSEE - Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine-

mategraph.

Edward F. S. 20 - Too Mu a Johnson.

GARRICK THEATRE S. 20 - Too Mu a Name.

GARRICK THEATRE S. 20 - Seattle Name.

HARLEM OFERA MOUSE S. 20 - Seattle In New-York.

KOSTER & HOALS ROOF GARDEN S. Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE HARDEN 2.30 S. 30 Our Naval Victories

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN SAN Concert.

MANHATTAN HEACH 3:30 7. Victor Herbert's BardS-Pain's Manila and Vireworks 9. The Serenade.

MERIBAY LILLA, THEATHE 2 8:15. The New South.

Taktories. 19:30 to 10 mm. Namignific.

1 JACK'S THEATRE 2 & Varieville.

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Business Notices.

Cases of Gout and Rheumatism are greatly benefited by CARL E. S. HULIZ'S Li his Water. Lattis Vichy, Lithia-Cerichad. Over 150 physicians continually use CARL H. Schulz'Z'S Sciers. Vichy, Cathoric and other carbonated waters in tools families. THE REST OBLIGATIVE FOR THEM P. RITY AND UNCLESSIME NESS. CARL E. S. HULIZ'Z. 430-444 First Ave., N. Y. Chris.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture Great Variety of Style and Price G. SELLEW.

New-Mork Waily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Czar's proposals for peace were received with distrust by most of the foreign papers.— Dispatches from Manila said that the inhabitants were alarmed at the attitude of the insurgents.—Yellow fever has broken out among the men of the 5th Infantry sent from Tampa to cantlago.—The plague in India is spreading.—Great distress prevails among the Russian peasantry owing to failure of the crops.—The Seguranca, with Lieutenant Hobson on board, reached Sanilago.—Four persons lost their lives in attempt. Eleutenant Hobson on beard, reached Sanilago — Four persons lost their lives in attempting the ascent of a mountain in the Canton of Valais. — Riots have broken out in Barbados and further trouble is feared.

bados and further trouble is feared.

DOMESTIC.—President and Mrs. McKinley ended their visit to Abner McKinley at Somerset. Penn., and started for Cleveland.

General Merritt will go to Paris to advise the Peace Commission: Admirel Dewey asked permission to remain with his fleet at Manila.

Justice White may decline his appointment as a member of the Peace Commission, in which case Senator Lodge may be appointed.

Surgeon-General Sternberg of the Army made a statement about his relations with the Red. geon-General Sternberg of the Army made a statement about his relations with the Red Cross during the war. — Orders for the must ring out of several more volunteer regiments were issued by the War Department. — The sick men of the Sin New-York passed through Cleveland on their way home. President Baldwin delivered the annual address at the opening session of the American Social Science Association. — The Kansas City Star" mints further details correspondence. at the opening session of the American Social Science Association. "The Kansas City Star" prints further details, correspondence, etc., concerning the relations of Generals Miles and Shafter at Santiago. — Much interest was shown at Albany in the outcome of the conference between Governor Black and Senator Platt. — Twelve prisoners escaped from the Orange County Jail, at Goshen, N. Y. General Shafter reports that the customs revenue collected at Santiago has defrayed the local expenses and left a large margin besides.

local expenses and left a large margin besides.

CITY.—The 71st Regiment arrived from Camp Wikoff, at Montauk, and marched from the Battery to its armory, at Thirty-fourth-st and Park-ave.— Republican leaders called on Senator Platt and asked him about his meeting in Washington with Governor Black; it was announced that a conference on the nomination for Governor would soon he held.— Boudinot Keith, after a meeting at the City Club, announced that a movement was organizing to place a complete independent State ticket in the field this fall.— Winters at Sheepshead Bay: The Kentuckian, Algol. Ways and Means, Briar Sweet. Handpress and Eth Holladay.

Stocks were weak and lower.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for 10-day: Parts

THE WEATHER. - Forecast for 10-day: Partoudy. The temperature yesterday: High-55 degrees; lowest, 71 degrees, average. 78% degrees.

THE CZAR'S PEACEMAKING.

The Russian Emperor has added one of its most impressive incidents to the history of the year. At almost the very moment of unveiling monument to the memory of his grandsire, the Czar Liberator, he has taken a long and practical step toward winning for himself the title of Czar Peacemaker. That is the purport of the extraordinary note sent out at his command on Wednesday last to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg. The Czar categorically proposes maintenance of peace, reduction of armaments and devotion of energy to the hu-That means, in brief, the abolition of militarism. It has been talked of before, in academic fashion, by those not holding sovereign or ministerial power; perhaps even now and then by serious statesmen in office; but never as anything more than some thing to be theoretically desired rather than practically expected. Certainly it has never before been concretely proposed by one who held within his own hands the ability to fulfil or to defeat it. But these latter are exactly what Nicholas II now is and does. He possesses the dominant military power of the European and Asian continents, and the key to all important alliances thereon. He is by common consent the leader of the "Concert of the Powers." And he formally proposes an international conference for effecting a general disarmament.

No member of a pence society ever drew a more convincing picture of the evils of militarism and of its awful failure to secure the ends at which it aims than this First Lord of War. The cost of militarism strikes at the very root of public prosperity. The brain and brawn of the nation-its best capital-are unproductively consumed. Vast fortunes are spent for new equipments, which the next year become obsolete and must be discarded, without ever being used, for something newer. National culture, economic progress, the production of wealth, are checked or paralyzed. A crushing burden, harder and harder to bear, is laid upon the people. And all is in vain, for this intolerable state of affairs will, if prolonged, "inevitably lead to the very cataciysm "it is desired to avert, the horrors whereof "make every thinking being shudder in ad-"vance." Those are not the words of any timorous recluse, whose mind is "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," nor of any fatherland-hating disciple of Tolstoi, but of the feremost military autocrat of the age, whose word is life or death to one-tenth the population of the world, and at whose beck nearly three million disciplined seldiers stand ready to take the field.

It would be easy to scoff cynically at these utterances and to call their sincerity into question. But it would not be reasonable nor just. instant presumption and the deliberate conviction both are that the Czar means what another. But the present relation of the dehe says. And that truth stands upon both the pendencies held by conquest is one not defined lower grounds of self-interest and the higher grounds of pure humanity. We showed the other day that Russia had ever been successful in diplomacy and unfortunate in war. That fact inclines her naturally toward peace, and the gigantic expansion of her empire, the building of her vast railroad systems and the practical absorption of a third of the Chinese Empire, with a hundred million souls and unde-

endemic plagues, all crying aloud for relief, and hood. That time, it will be recognized, is somefor that bounty to be given to the people which | what remote. There is, as we have already and often said, the form of military contributions, while the is now squandered upon camps and fleets. no nation in the world more deeply interested in the maintenance of peace than Russia. But neither can we deny to the Czar personally those higher motives which make unselfishly for the general welfare of mankind. One is not necessarily selfish just because he is rich; nor cruel because he is strong; nor inhuman because he wears a crown. There is no essential reason why an Autocrat of All the Russlas should not be a wise statesman, a pure philanthropist and a sincere, gentle-hearted friend of peace and lover of the world's best welfare. It is most encouraging and inspiring to ob-

serve that the Czar's words are widely received in Europe with sympathy and in good faith. An excellent authority declares that the acquiescence of Russin's secret partner, Germany, was secured in advance; that of her open partner, France, is scarcely to be doubted; and that of her traditional antagonist, Great Britain, will probably not be withheld, though there is, of course, a most serious difficulty in the way of her practical co-operation. Continental militarism is of the army. British militarism is of the navy. It is one thing to ask a nation to disband an army, whose soldiers could go back to peaceful industry, and could be recalled to service again at any moment, and in a short time be made as effective as ever. It is a very different thing to ask a nation to abandon or to destroy a navy whose ships would be absolutely worthless for any other than military purposes, and, if once destroyed, could not be replaced for many years. That difficulty may prove the stumbling-block of the whole scheme. f stumbling-block there shall be. But it is to be hoped that even it may in some manner and to some degree be surmounted.

As for the United States, its feeling in the matter has never been concealed, and was never more obvious than now in the full flush of military triumph. This Nation wants peace pow and always. There is not one that will fight with more tremendous potency, if fighting be inevitable, but there is not one that will go further, in honorable ways, to avoid a fight. or that in practice and in spirit is more essentially, actively and hopefully peacelike. Assuredly from every true American heart goes out a fervent re-echoing of the Russian Emperor's noble desire that this conference which he has called may be "a happy presage for the century which is about to open," that it may converge into one powerful focus the efforts "of all States sincerely seeking to make the "great conception of universal peace trlumph "over the elements of trouble and discord," and that it may at the same time "cement their "agreement by a corporate consecration of the "principles of equity and right, whereon rest the security of States and the welfare of peo-"ples." Loftler ambition for worldly good can no man have than that; and that it is not conceived and cherished in vain all faith in human nature, and in the extra-human Power that makes for human good, constrains us to believe.

THE RETURN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST. It seemed yesterday as if all New-York and about half the rest of the country had turned out to welcome the 71st Regiment back from the war-or, rather, that remnant of it which has survived the field, the camp and the hospital. The greeting was purely spontaneous, and it was perhaps as completely informal and unorganized as any demonstration which necessartly interrupts the business of a great city can be. For this very reason it was peculiarly appropriate, and its real significance as a manifestation of popular admiration touched with reverence and affection must have made a deep and grateful impression upon the soldiers who marched and those who were pitifully unable to march.

One element of the reception given to sailors a week ago-its unexpectedness-was lacking. The heroes of the naval service had no of what was awaiting them, and the surprise added pungency to the cup of happiness they tasted. Undoubtedly the men of the 71st Regiment were prepared for a great display of enthusiasm, but, however well prepared they may have been, they cannot have been disappointed. It was a fine and affecting tribute of appreciation, well earned by ardent loyalty, by gallant conduct in action and by exemplary patience under great afflictions. New-York rejoices in the return of these noble fellows to the homes they love, to their armory and to the avocations of peace. They have reflected lasting honor on the metropolis, and will be held by it in lasting honor.

THE FARMERS AND POSSIBLE COLONIES. "The American Agriculturist" enters, on be half of the farmers of this country, an earnest protest agains: the annexation or absorption of Spanish Islands. Its protest does not apply mainly to the Philippines, and, as the question regarding their treatment is to be decided by a commission, any possible relations they may have to the protest on account of farmers may be omitted from present consideration. But the reasoning of "The Agriculturist" applies to the Hawatian Islands, which have been annexed, as strongly as to Porto Rico, which may be hereafter. This reasoning is that in permitting free dmission of sugar, tobacco, rice and some other products, which, it is asserted, can be grown by syndicates at great advantage on the islands, this country will deprive the farmers who grow such products of the benefits of protection, and that they will thereupon concentrate all the farming force throughout the country against the whole system of protective duties. The tone of the article is a little more minatory than this brief abstract indicates, and perhaps more than judicious regard for the good of farmers would warrant; but it seems well to consider the matter rather than the manner of the pro-

There is nothing to warrant the conclusion that any syndicates which can be formed in Porto Rico or in other islands would be in the least more effective in raising sugar or other farm products than such syndicates as have been and can be formed in this country. Whether great combinations of capital will sac ceed well in that form of production is an open question, but, if so, the field is as open in the States as in any dependencies. It is as yet a wholly unsettled question on what terms the products of these dependencies may be admitted into the States. Those upon which the United States depends greatly for its revenue will hardly be admitted, it may be presumed, the method followed is the only one open to the until the whole subject has been carefully ex- | President for the reward of conspicuous merit, amined, with special regard to the discovery of other available sources of revenue if these should be sacrificed. Within the United States there are Constitutional as well as grave practical objections in the way of taxes affecting the movement of products from one State late or limited by the Constitution and raises new problems. The future relations of this property, after military rule has ceased, will be determined under the unlimited authority given to Congress to "make all needful rules and regu-"lations regarding the territory and other prop-"erty belonging to the United States." There is nothing to hinder the collection of such duties

as Congress may think fit upon importations of

property remains under military authority only. dustries there. But there is nothing to prove ished in the past, even under Spanish misrule having to send their products to this country handicapped by a high duty, would flourish less under wiser and more honest rule, with taxes of similar character, but possibly lower in rate.

On the other hand, it is a still more unwarranted assumption that the farmers of the United States as a body will be wronged and affronted, and driven into hostility to the protective policy, if for Constitutional reasons or in order to secure greater benefits to the whole people it should be judged best to admit Porto Rico sugar, for instance, on the same terms as the sugar of Louislana. The producers of sugar, rice and the other tropical products are A remission of duty which would cheapen a product for all the farmers would not necessarily wrong or affront them because it would subject a small share of their number to greater competition. All farmers are sugar consumers. and a fallion or more are wool growers, and multitudes besides have a strong practical interest in maintaining the protection of home industries, while the few who grow tropical products are not nearly a hundredth of the farmers in number and as a rule have not generally supported the American policy.

THE CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

interest, the deepening of the chief canals of the State, is at present under a blight. The such a benefactor, the present summer is that evidence taken by the Canal Commission and particular time its frank report thereupon have, temporarily at grant any large appropriations of money to ontinue the work of canal improvement. There is every reason to believe that if the Legis-000,000 required to complete the canal improvement work the vote would have been overwhelmingly adverse. It is now possible, however, for the Cham-

ber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange and other commercial bodies, if they are so inclined, to take action which might lead to the resumption of work, although it would necessarily proceed in a much more modest way than for several years past. There would not be millions at the command of the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works, but there might be sufficient money furnished to advance the canal improvement materially if it were wisely expended. Under the provisions of the proposition to issue bonds for canal improvement, since several amendments to the Constitution will then be voted upon, and a proposal to lucir debt must be submitted by itself. law. A debt may be authorized for that pur- long, while he ratis at the climate. pose in the mode prescribed by Section 4 of for the improvement of the canals. That amount might be available without any addition to the State tax rate, since the State Capitol, which formerly consumed \$1,000,000 annually, has been completed, and no large expenditures are required in the purchase of for-

A million dollars would give the State autherities sufficient money to complete various contracts, and with the completion of each contract the condition of the canals would Improve. Surely, if slowly, the improvement would be completed, and some taxpayers would think that the work was better done because canal officials did not have the handling of such large sums of money as in the period when the \$9,000,000 was being disbursed. Doubtless this question will come up at the next session. and public sentiment at that time will, or should, have much to do with the decision.

COMMODORE PHILIPS PROTEST.

In the midst of war, when everybody was sounding the praises of the officers who had the fortune to find opportunity for the display of their abilities and courage, Secretary Long called timely attention to the merits of the other officers whose hard task it had been to do the humdrum work of naval administration, which, though it was necessary for the safety of the country and an essential element in the preparation of the success which is spectacular, offered no chance for glory and no promise of reward. Now when with peace come the prizes for the victors Commodore Philip, himself one of the heroes of action who has received well-merited promotion, with equal timeliness records his disapproval of a system which makes his reward a penalty to friends and classmates who are as brave and capable as himself, who, he believes, would have done their duty no less than he did his if the fortune of war had brought them to the face of the foe. This protest is as magnanimous as it is just. It is interesting to note that the objection to the system of promotion comes not from those from one who is its beneficiary. That speaks volumes for the devotedness and unselfishness of our naval officers which contribute as much as their prowess in battle to the honor, unity and efficiency of the American Navy.

But Commodore Philip's action should not merely be an example of generosity. It should be the moving force of a reform. At present and those who have been injured by the advancement of comrades over them have recognized that fact, and, to their great honor, not only refrained from grumbling, but given their hearty approval to the conferring upon the beroes of active warfare of such promotions as were available, even at their own expense. Certainly the advancements made were, under the circumstances, entirely proper and even necessary, but it is equally certain that a better system should be devised and enacted into law by which the President can reward brave men without doing injustice to others of equal bravery. When a man is advanced five numbers in the list now it means that he will get a higher rank and salary sooner than he otherwise would. But it also means that five other

What taxes should now be collected under and enthusiasm will be equally rewarded. The prophetic soul has probably taught him what to men who are not in the battle line, however much they might wish to be, frankly accept the President, as Commander-in-Chief, is not the fact that their more fortunate fellows will known to have determined. The hasty assump- have the best fruits of the victory which all from Cuba, rice from Porto Rico or sugar from no reason why others should be robbed of what surprising. either, during that period of transition, does they have earned, and it is perfectly possible not appear to have any foundation. Doubtless so to establish a system of promotions as to it is supposed that the United States will desire | make the Government pay for the prizes it conto encourage American and other migration to fers instead of assessing the cost on the comits new possessions, in order to build up as rades of the officer advanced. If the United speedily as possible extensive and profitable in- States appreciates the services of an officer to such an extent that it wants to increase his that the industries which have greatly flour- | salary let it do so. But let it not plume itself on honoring its heroes with emoluments which and organized plunder of the people, though cost it nothing. That is not generosity. It is merely robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Rear Admiral Dewey gained his present place without prejudice to those over whom he passed. for an additional office was created for him. and those left behind him will receive promotion in due order just as if he had not received the honor. In other words, the Nation, and not three or four fellow-commodores, pays for his increase of salary. That is, perhaps, a good precedent for Congress to follow in all other promotions. It should give authority to the President to reward especially deserving officers without blocking the natural progress of promotion, and it is to be hoped that Cornrelatively only a small fraction of the farmers. | modore Philip's words will awaken the Nation to a sense of the fitness of paying for its own

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN.

There is much spoken and written these days regarding the iniquities of certain portions of weman's attire. The dress reformers have shot end of shafts at the high-heeled shoe and the corset, and the advocates of short skirts for wet weather have formed an organization that is known the country over as the "Rainy Day Club." But where is the reformer who ought to be sitting up o' nights writing sarcastic things about the dress of the modern man? He has That great scheme originated in the public | not been visible to the naked eye. Yet if there ever was a time favorable to the production of

The presence of humidity in excessive quantileast, put the voters in a mood to refuse to ties this summer has made the high, starched, linen collar an instrument of refined torture. The negligee shirt with the attached turn-down collar, once so popular and so comparatively lature had passed the bill providing for sub- comfortable, seems to have disappeared for mission to the voters at this fall's election of good and all, and in its place the collariess shirt a proposition to expend the \$10,000,000 or \$15. with its attendant high starched collar has done much toward increasing the ravages of apoplexy and the toll of the recording angel. But what applies to the collar applies with nearly equal force to most other articles of man's

We are so accustomed to accept the miseries caused by fashionable dress that they are endured without a murmur, and the weather is blamed for everything. Yet consider just for a moment the senselessness of the whole thing, and ask yourself whether, if the hitterest enemy weather dress, he could have arranged to inflict more suffering than man has imposed upon himself in the form of the harness he calls" Constitution it will be impossible to submit to | which he burdens himself to meet the rays of the people at the polls in November, 1810, any the summer sun is in itself outrageous. Add to fastened, and it is small wonder that the average man is in a dripping perspiration by the e he considers himself fit to issue forth for The Legislature, however, has the power to ap- the day's work. He chokes himself with a stiff, propriate money to continue the canal work. high collar and fetters his wrists with hard, un-Section 10 of Article VII of the Constitution | yielding cuffs. He binds his shoulders with says that "the canals may be improved in such | braces or his waist with a belt. Then the commanner as the Legislature shall provide by plate and galling harness sticks to him all day

Compare the gratuitous discomfort of the sition to the people at the polls, or the cost and ease of the dress of the ancient Roman. of such improvement may be defrayed by the Aside from his sandsis, the Roman's sartorial appropriation of funds from the State Treas- outfit consisted of one or at most two articles. ury or by equitable annual tax." There is The toga was enough for him. It was an ample appropriating \$1,000,000 annually, if it chooses, about his neck. No collar buttons or stude to trician mouth. No buttons with which to fumble himself into a temper. No braces to bind ful cloth, through which whatever breezes blew were cordially invited to stray. Sometimes he wore a tunic underneath the toga, but that, too, was a simple affair, much like the upper half of a suit of pajamas without the sleeves.

Just how strong a contributor the Roman's dress was to the attributes that made him the master of the world it is impossible to say, but the modern man could adopt his attire, at least as a working model, for his own, it would materially mitigate the terrors of New-York's summer climate. The Roman's clothes could hardly have been improved upon for his uses. It is impossible to conceive of Cresar as crossing the Rubicon wearing a linen collar two and a half inches high. The misery caused by the exertion would certainly have induced him to stay on the other side. We doubt if

O temporal O morest.

I'll fix you. Mirandy! Mirandy! go cut me a hick'ry—make 'ase'

En cut me de toughes' en keenes' you o'n fine any—whah on de place whah on de place.

I'll fix you. Mirandy! Mirandy! go cut me a hick'ry—make 'ase'

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En cut me de toughes' en keenes' you o'n fine any—whah on de place.

I'll fix you. Mirandy! Mirandy! go cut me a hick'ry—make 'ase'

En cut me de toughes' en keenes' you o'n fine any—whah on de place.

I'll list you. Mirandy! Mirandy! go cut me a hick'ry—make 'ase'

En cut me de toughes' en keenes' you o'n fine any—whah on de place.

I'll list you. Mirandy! Mirandy! go cut me a hick'ry—make 'ase'

En cut me de toughes' en keenes' you o'n fine any—whah on de place.

I'll list you. Mirandy! Mirandy! go cut me a hick'ry—make 'ase'

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En cut me de toughes' en keenes' you o'n fine any—whah on de place.

I'll fix you. Mirandy! Mirandy! go cut me a hick'ry—make 'ase'

En cut me de toughes' en keenes' you o'n fine any—whah on de place. O temporal O morest

from a throat choked, cramped, irritated and gailed as the modern man chokes, cramps, irritates and galls his throat every day. Nor, we are confident, would the citizens of Rome have the crafty Antony when he said:

You all do know this mantle: I remember The first time ever Casar put it on, had the orator as he spoke upheld to view the l's s'pr boiled shirt of the modern instead of the rent

toga of the slaughtered conqueror. The summer climate of New-York, as exampled by this present month of August, may closely resemble that which prevails in the stokehole of a battle-ship, but what sympathy should we give the stoker if he insisted upon arraying himself in scalskin underwear?

There is something radically wrong with a system of rewards which makes one man's promotion burdensome to many others.

there has been much to condemn in the conduct of camps and hospitals, but it is neither creditable nor helpful to exaggerate the mismanagement. The sight of an emaclated, tottering soldier is truly mournful, but his being in that save. The truth will ultimately be ascertained and told, we hope, in spite of the unnecessary obstacles which ignorance or malice is putting

If it is true that the German Emperor was intending to signalize his appearance in Jerusalem by issuing a peace proclamation of his own, the Czar must possess a sense of humor not usually attributed to him.

There may be even more need of Admiral Dowey at Manila than at Washington, but there are about seventy million Americans who would like to see him as soon as possible, and a considerable proportion of whom would contrive to do so in one way or another, if he should come back. Being a modest man, it is concelv-

veloped resources inestimable, all make power- | certain products from such property into the men will have the lower rank and pay longer able that this is one of the reasons why he pre-States, until the time comes for organization of than they should have in view of their merit fers to stay where he is for the present. Adare the needs of European Russia itself, with a political body as part of the United States, and length of service. Conspicuous conduct in miral Schley's recent experience is enough to Its ignorance, poverty, perpetual famine and with a view to its future admission to State-battle always will attract attention, and no make the stoutest naval heart quake, and, though the commander of the Asiatic Squadron which does not appeal to popular imagination cannot very well have heard of that affair, his

> Having taken a temporary brace, the aggregation of alleged baseball players misrepresent- fits him with the exactness of a garment cut by the ing New-York has begun to slide down the tion that no duty will be exacted on tobacco help to gain. That is inevitable, but there is scale again, which, all things considered, is not

PERSONAL.

Queen Taltou, the wife of the Negus Menelik, of Abyssinia, will accompany her husband to Paris

The Hon, Charles Denby, former United States Minister to China, who has just arrived in this country, returns to America after the almost unprecedented record of thirteen years' continuous service as Minister. Colonel Denby was appointed by President Cleveland, May 25, 1885, his home at that time being Evansville, Ind. It was due to the shiections of the Chinese Government to the appointment of Henry W. Blair as Minister that benby has held his office so long. President Harribenby has held his office so long. President Harrison nominated Senator Riatr, but the New-Hampshite man's speeches attacking the Chinese led to his recall before he had left San Francisco. An effort was made to persuade China to withdraw its opposition, but this was ineffectual, and Minister Denby was permitted to remain during the Harrison Administration. President Cleveland retained Mr. Denby, and President McKinley did not disturb him until a few months are, when Charles Fage Bryan was made Minister, but was afterward transferred to Brazil, Edwin H. Cenzer, of Iowa, then in Brazil, succeeding to the Chinese mission. The Duke of Cambridge, who recently attended the opening of the electric railway which crosses under the Thames River, said that he was present when

the way to the city was by barge, and that if he had prophesied this later wonderful achievement he would have been considered at for a lunatic asylum. The Rev. Charles Kesterson is an odd Kentuckian, who has been on both sides of the law, according to "The Cincinnati Enquirer." His father as one of the early pioneers of Hancock County, Tenn., and his mother was an Indian, being a member of the tribe of famous Malungeons. The Rev. Mr. Kesterson is seven feet eight inches tall, though he claims when in the prime of manhood he was over eight feet tail. His weight is 30 pounds, and he is seventy-three years old. awlessness was at its height the Rev. Mr. Kesteron was the terror of that country. He never heard the whistle of a locomotive or saw the iron mon-sters till a year or so ago, when he went to Khox-ville. Tenn. It is claimed by many of his neighbors that he has killed at least seven men. The old preacher denies this, he acknowledges the errors of his youth, but says that he never killed so many.

William IV opened London Bridge, at which time

The Rev. E. R. Fullerton, who has been ap-

Mrs. John R. Tanner, the wife of the Governor Illinois, strained a tendon in her foot by a fall norse the other day, but is now well on the recovery at Colorado Springs.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Considerable trouble was recently caused in a 'hlougo court, when P. R. Barnes, a prominent awyer of that city, brought suit against a butcher his ment caused "schlerostoma-pinguecolleteritie."

Mother-Johnny, stop using such dreadful lanhnny-Well, mother, Shakespeare uses it.

Mother-Then don't play with impanion for you.-(Tit-Bits. Not long ago, according to a London paper, a bishop was riding on a tramcar, and when the conductor approached for the fare he proceeded to was hard to find or that the expression on the clothes. The multiplicity of the articles with Bishop's face as he searched for it was one suggestive of regret that tram-rides have to be paid for is uncertain, but a navvy sitting near suddenly rose, slapped him on the shoulder and said; this the buttons and the strings that must be right, guynor, I'm going to stand treat." That innecent navvy thought the Bisnop was "broke."

He-I wish I could occupy the first place in your seart, but I know that your admirers' name is legion.
The Coquette Well, he good, and PH-PH advance you ten numbers - (Puck.

"A piece of cable," says "The Philadelphia Record," Trecently found in an historic dwelling at the Falls of Schuylkill recalls the first suspension bridge of a single arch ever attempted in this country. The idea originated with Thomas Paine, 'the This article (the submission of such a propo- "togs" of the modern man with the simplicity great commoner of mankind, while he was spending the summer of 1786 at the hotel near the Falls of the Schuylkill. The idea was suggested to him by the mechanism of a spider's web, and he began thus nothing to prevent the Legislature from semi-circular fold of woollen. No linen pillory French Academy of Sciences, Paine went to France in 1787, but that country was already on the road revolution, and had no time for the study bridges. In England Paine forgot his scientific mission and became absorbed in political affairs, which ended with his imprisonment and gave to the world "The Rights of Man," but lost to it for many years advanced scientific bridge-building."

WATERMELON MORALS.

You Wi'yum, come here, suh, dis instunce. Wu' dat you got under dat box?

I do' want no foolin-you hear me?
Wut you say? Ain't nu'h'n but rocks?
Teahs ter me you's owdashus p'ticler. S'posin' dey's of n new kine.
I'll des take a look at dem rocks. Hi yi! der you think dat I's bline?

I calls dat a plain watermillion, you scamp, en I knows which it growed;
It come fum de Jimmerson cawn-fiel, dah on ter
side er de rout
You stele it, you rascal—you stole it! I watched
you fum down in de lot you fum down in de lot.

En time I gits though wid you, nigger, you won't e'n be a grease apot!

Now ain't you 'shamed er yo'se'f, suh? I is. I's 'shamed you, my son! En de holy accorjan angel, he's 'shamed er wut you has done:
En he's tick it down up yander in coal-black, bloodred letters.
"One watermillion stoled by Wi'yum Josephus

En wiit you s'posen Br'er Bascom, yo' teacher at Sunday-school.

'Ut say ef he knowed how you's broke de good Lawd's gol'n rule?
Boy, whah's de raisin' I give you? Is you beun' fuh ter be a black villain?
I's s'prised dat a chile er yo' mammy 'ud steal any man's watermillion.

En l'a now gwiner cut it right open, en you shain't have nary bite.
Fuh a boy who'll steal watermillions—en dat in de day's broad light—
Ain't-Lawdy' it's green! Mirandy! Mirand-yl come on wi' dat switch!
Well, stealin' a g-r-e-n watermillion, whoever yeered tell er des sich?

Cain't tell w'en dey's ripe? W'y, you thump um, en w'en dey go pank dey is green:
But w'en dey go punk, now you mine me, dey's ripe, en dat's des wut I man.
En nex' time you hook watermillions—you heered me, you ign'ant, you hunk—
Ef you do' want a ilckin' all over, be sho dat dey allers go "punk!"—(Chicago Times-Herald.

C. Godfrey Gumpel, an English scientist, has spent twenty seven years in studying the effects of t upon the body, and is about to publish a book which he thinks will be revolutionary. He attributes diphtherin, apoplexy and various other discases to a deficiency of common sait in the system.

One of Its Advantages.- "Among other things." condition does not prove that he has been neglected. There are many patients in the best-appointed hospitals whom no food nourishes and whom the utmost skill and solicitude cannot will only hunt for it—Chicago Pest.

COLUMBIS TO SPAIN. From The London Morning Post.

The Spanish Conservative newspaper asks that in the treaty of peace with the United States there should be interested a clause authorizing the remains of Christopher Columbus to be brought back from Havana to Spain. If any such agreement were made it would be the fourth time that the bones of the great explorer have been transported. The Marning Post. Ye, who have broken thrice the rest I found

Ye, who have broken thrice the rest I found After long travail, do ye come again. To tell me that the shrunken power of Spain Can keep me not this little plot of ground, Who made an empire once that knew no bound? Is it from love ye wake me, who would fain Rest undisturbed, nor know in shame and pain. The head discrowned that on a time I crowned With power imperial? Would ye honor me In Spain as in Havana? Know, I crave No glory but the glory that I gave—Of empire—that is perished utterly. Let me sleep on; this comfort still may be—There are no bitter memories in the grave,

THE DRAMA.

EMPIRE THEATRE-WILLIAM GILLETTE

An active week among the theatres began last night. No new play of importance was produced but there will be several in the course of the week.
William Gillette revived his farce, "Too Much Johnson," at the Empire Theatre, making a pleasant beginning of the season of that house, Mr. Gillette wrote this play for his own use, and it wearer, who has sedulously studied his own form from childhood. Mr. Gillette's natural manner is one which readily becomes amusing whenever he has anything elever to say. And he has not been anything clever to applying himself with clever sayings, megligent in supplying himself with clever sayings. There are few actors who depend so entirely for their effects on repose. It is always an important equipment of a good comedian, and Mr. Gillette's acting seems to be made up of it. And Mr. Gillette's repose is of the most diverting sort. His coolness in trying circumstances is more then human, and so it becomes comic. Lying to get out of tight places is the most common device of the farce-maker, but Mr. Gillette's lies are always fresh surprise. His hero lies himself into a situation from which there is apparently no possible escape, and then, with the biggest and most plaus. thie He of all, he slips out of it and is off toward the next quicksand. There is a strain of something more serious in "Too Much Johnson," which goes far to relieve it from the charge of mere frivolity and gives something of the firmness of drama to the frallness of the farce.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.

The doors of the Harlem Opera House were opened last night, and the audience there gathin New-York." It was presented by a company nearly the same as when it was seen downtown cason. The title part was played, as formerly, by Harry Conor. "A Stranger in New-York" will continued through the present week. week at this house "What Happened to Jones" in

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.

Barton Hill, an actor who has long maintained an excellent reputation, was the leading attraction at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday. He appeared in a farcical sketch called "Belinda Balley" Roarders." Miss Isabelle Urquhart acted in "A Strange Baby," and the Cohens played a sketch entitled "Money to Burn." There was a long vaude-

New war pictures were shown by the cinemate graph at the Eden Musée yesterday and received favorable consideration from the audiences. The waxwork exhibition was examined with interest. the concerts were heard with pleasur

The return of Tony Pastor to his own theatre was halled with delight yesterday by large audiences. The entertainment which was presented in-cluded "Sam" and Kitty Morton, assisted by Clara Louise Morton, James H. Manning and Willie Weston, Post and Clinton, Moningue and West, O. K. Sato, jurgler, Miss Clarice Vance, Collins and Colins, character singers and dancers; the Tally-ho Trio, the Pantzer Trio, Horave Goldin, Beaugard and Glover, Walter and Woller, and Foreman and Howlett, banjuists

The Casino Roof Garden bill ended last night with

"Way Up East," a burlesque of the rustic drama. Mile, Bartho, the dancer, and Arthur K. Deegan were again in the bill, which presented the cake-walk sketch about the mid-lie of the evening, and also included Alice Atherian, Marguerite Sylva, Mande Courteny, the Sisters Meredith, Edwin French, Signor Ricci, Alma Doerge, Adelina Roat-tino, Signor Negrini, Amori'a and the two ballets. The roof garden of Koster & Bial's was well filled

last night, and a spirited entertainment was given. Among the attractions were the cakewalk given by the company of colored actors; Golando, clay med-eller; the "Four Emperors of Music," Reno and Richards, acrobats, the Clarke sisters, in singing and grotesque dancing; the Nichols sisters, French and grotesque dancing; the Nichols sis quadrille dancers, and Lillian Maynard.

GEN, GREELY'S CHILDREN IN A RUNAWAY.

THEY ESCAPED INJURY, BUT THEIR NURSE WAS HURT BY BEING THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.

Amesbury, Mass., Aug. IV (Special).-Adoptive and Gertrude, children of General A. W. Greely, chief of he United States Signal Service, and their nurse, Mary N. Lambert, of Washington, were the victims exciting runaway accident here to-day. General Greely had been taken to the railway station, and the carriage was being driven home by the nurse, when the horse became frightened at an approaching electric car and dashed through the street, overturning the carriage and throwing the occupants to the ground.

occupants to the ground.

The children had a miraculous escape from infury, but the nurse struck the curbing of the arrest and was unconscious when picked up. Physicians were hastly summoned. The horse was stopped by Private Osborn N. Keyes Company C. 3d Battalion, United States Marines. The nurse and the children onveyed to the Greely summer home at Kenn, N. H., and General Greely was informed of

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

M. R. Siloss
Junior Christian Endeavor of Reformed Church,
Nyack, N. Y. Tillaince donated. 773

"Julio and Esther" 500 Total, August 29, 1898

AMBASSADOR CAMBON AT MONTREAL Montreal, Aug. 29.—M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, arrived in this city last night on a visit. He is expected to remain here several days.

COMMISSIONER PECK HERE.

Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, the Commisoner-General of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, is staying with his family at the Waldorf-Astoria. He will sall for Europe on Saturday.

COMMENT ON CURRENT TOPICS.

AN END OF RED TAPE. From The Utica Herald.

Mistakes, delays, inadequate provisions—in camb, hospital or transportation—incident to our unwar-like system in time of peace, are inevitable and pardonable while the system is continued and war is present, but with war ended it is unbearable and will be unpardonable that routine, red appeared to proiong discomforts or menace health of the roops. THE SYSTEM AT FAULT.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is a sorry mess, but this is no time to come to a standstill and talk about investigations. First let us put matters to rights, and then let a board of inquiry make a complete study of the mistakes and failures, not for the purpose of damnins this officer or that officer, but to render future mistakes impossible. It is the system that is at faultax system that has been hadequate to the requirements, that has not kept abreast with the times. If you try to pour a barrel of rainwater into an ordinary gallon fug, you naturally fail in the attempt. For more than thirty years we have been on a peace footing and dealing with an Army of twenty thousand or twenty-five thousand men. What did we know about the handling of more than two hundred thousand men, brought together by a sudden call?

REORGANIZATION IN ORDER. From The Indianapolts Journal.

The recreasization of the War Department staff and its workings should be one of the carilest undertakings of Congress. Meanwhile, it is not a commendable course for private citizens to enact the rôle of crities and foment trouble that must be left for the Government to regulate.

RESULT OF BEING UNPREPARED.

From The Kansas City Journal. Is it strange that mistakes have been made? Probably never in the history of the world did a war department have so much to do in so short a time as the Department under Secretary Alger.

ALL OR NONE. From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

So far is the Philippines are concerned, our true policy would seem to be to take all or none. The taking of anything more than a coaling station there would involve the same responsibilities as taking the whole group. If we go into the Philip-pines Spain should go out.

THE CZAR'S PEACE CONFERENCE. From The Philadelphia Press.

From The Philadelphia Press.

If the Czar is in earnest—and the step he has taken is not one to be lightly adventured without grave loss of prestige—he can do much to accomplish the high aim and humans object he has announced. Since fleets can no longer be improvised or concented, it would be possible to arrange on some general basis the naval strength of the great Powers. The small Powers to-day have no fleets. Armies furnish a more difficult problem, but here, too, a reduction in the term of service would be possible, because all are now on a substandally similar basis in Europe, and a uniform change could be made.